

## BASIC CLASS

## Quiz #6: Lost person Search

1. The "Responsible Agent" concept states that:
  - a. every participant in a lost person search must behave in a responsible manner or risk being evicted.
  - b. the ultimate authority for search and rescue rests with the legally-designated ~~chief law enforcement agent~~ <sup>SAR Coordinator</sup> in an area, and that volunteer SAR groups may not assume authority and responsibility for a search.
  - c. anyone disturbing a crime scene may be considered a criminal.
2. If one of your hiking party became lost in an area near here inside a National Park, you should send a messenger for help to call:
  - a. the ~~PRIME~~ <sup>S. ORL</sup> through the UVA Police Department.
  - b. the County Sheriff.
  - c. any park ranger.
  - d. the U.S. Air Force.
3. The Virginia Good Samaritan Law provides that all persons rendering first aid are immune from civil prosecution:
  - a. under all conditions.
  - b. if the person rendering first aid is an EMT, RN or MD.
  - c. if the first aid is given in good faith.
  - d. if the first aid is given in good faith, and without compensation (except for the salaries of public service workers).
4. The National Search and Rescue Plan assigns overall responsibility for all inland search and rescue to the:
  - a. state governor.
  - b. Red Cross.
  - c. U.S. Air Force.
  - d. Civil Air Patrol.

## MATCHING

5. Scratch task \_\_\_ a. search of a large area from a single vantage point
  6. Survey task \_\_\_ b. patrol of the perimeter of an area
  7. Sweep task \_\_\_ c. search of a small area by a small team
  8. Containment task \_\_\_ d. search of a point or linear feature
9. If you are participating in a mission and you are asked a question pertaining to the details of the mission, you should:
    - a. answer all questions truthfully.
    - b. tell the person to get lost.
    - c. direct the person to your superior.
  10. As a general rule, clues are:
    - a. left in place and marked with two flags.
    - b. picked up and marked with two flags.
    - c. left in place and marked with three flags.
    - d. picked up and marked with three flags.

11. Temporary line search boundaries are marked by \_\_\_ flags.
- a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
12. Perimeters of line search tasks ("permanent" boundaries) are marked by \_\_\_ flags.
- a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
13. If a Field Team finds a deceased victim, it should give a "Status Three" message to Base Camp, and:
- a. evacuate the body to Base Camp for coroner examination.
  - b. look for identification and take pictures.
  - c. should not touch the victim, but should clear the area <sup>of people</sup> and wait for instructions.
  - d. load the victim into a Stokes, but wait for the coroner's permission to begin moving the body.
14. Who may stop a search line?
- a. anyone
  - b. only the FTL
  - c. only the FTL or Medic
  - d. only the Responsible Agent
15. Who may give the command "FORWARDS!" in a line search?
- a. anyone
  - b. only the FTL
  - c. only the FTL or Medic
  - d. only the Responsible Agent
16. ARDA (VSARDA) search dogs:
- a. require an article of the victim's clothing for a scent "key".
  - b. locate ~~anythings~~ with an airborne scent that is peculiar to an area.
  - c. are not very efficient lost person search resources.
  - d. are effective at finding clues as well as people.
17. Standard lost person search strategy assumes a mobile victim; thus containment to keep the search area small is a high priority.
- a. true
  - b. false
18. During the initial stages of a lost person search, it is often advantageous to only send out small teams on selected tasks, rather than to send as many people into the search area as possible.
- a. true
  - b. false

19. Interpretation and evaluation of a clue is the prerogative of:
- the Field Team Leader.
  - all ASRC Basic members.
  - the ASRC Mission Coordinator (or the Responsible Agent if he is taking an active role in the search).
20. Tracking dogs:
- are invariably German Shepherds.
  - require an uncontaminated scent "key".
  - follow any airborne scent.
  - a and c.
21. Step-by-step man-trackers:
- cannot work at night.
  - can only work in deserts and similar areas.
  - never leave a track until they find the next.
  - a and b.
22. The two primary methods for line searching are grid searching along compass bearings, and contour searching along hillsides.
- true
  - false
23. According to Jon Wartes (Explorer Search and Rescue, Washington State), wide-spaced line searching is more efficient than close-spaced, in terms of clues found per man-hour of effort.
- true
  - false
24. Syrotuck's "Analysis of Lost Person Behavior", and subsequent similar studies by the National Association for Search and Rescue, indicate that, in general, indicate that lost hikers tend to follow travel aids (e.g. trails) and to go downhill.
- true
  - false
25. From statistical studies such as Syrotuck's, we know that the most probable distance for a lost hiker or hunter to travel from the point last seen (PLS) is approximately one to two miles; the probability drops off closer and farther from the PLS.
26. Man-tracking is harder at mid-day than at dawn or dusk.
- true
  - false
27. Green light (as from a flashlight with a green filter) will not destroy night vision, as white light will.
- true
  - false
28. Night vision is weaker at the center of the visual field than at the edges.
- true
  - false